

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

### DIRECT TAXATION.

Mr. Hunter believes that with the protection of such a revenue tariff as the proposed Southern Confederacy will enact, manufactures in Virginia will bud and blossom like the rose. This delightful anticipation is incontinently knocked in the head by Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, who says:

"I take it for granted, that if we have a purely Southern or slave-labor Confederacy, we will immediately inaugurate free trade in its unqualified sense. The people of the South are not to be alarmed at the sight of the tax-gatherer. It will not be difficult to convince the least enlightened among them that it will be infinitely better for them to pay one dollar directly than ten indirectly for the support of any Government under which they may live."

We remark in passing, that a preliminary test of the capacity and willingness of certain people to pay direct taxes, might be made in Arkansas, in the shape of a tax to pay the interest on the debt of that State, left unpaid for twenty years back. If the experiment should succeed, it would be gratifying to the creditors of that State, and be an encouragement towards establishing the new Southern Confederacy.

**Succesor.**—A correspondent of the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Whig*, dated from Warren county, Mississippi, says: "I have conversed with nearly all of the Union men in the southern portion of the county, and to a man they are all in favor of this measure—this is, if the State should secede from the Union, then the county to secede from the State, and place herself under the protection of the 'stars and stripes.' The counties below, in this judicial district, will doubtless adopt the same course. 'The consequence of such disunion, you can comprehend better than I can explain. A county, in my opinion, has the same right to secede from a State, that a State has to secede from the Union; then, let us have a State out of Warren, Issaquena, Washington, Bolivar, Coahoma, Tunica, and perhaps Yazoo. Other counties will follow before they will submit to the onerous tax that will be levied upon them.'"

G. W. DUTTON,

### BUTCHER AND VICTUALER.

F street, (north side,) near Eleventh.

THIS subscriber has opened a regular family market on F street, near Eleventh street, where he is prepared to furnish Meats of all kinds, Vegetables, Oysters, Butter, Eggs, and every description of Family Provisions, for family use, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

He still continues to carry on the Butchering business at his stands, No. 7 in the Centre Market, and No. 45 in the Northern Liberties Market, where he will always be found on market days, ready to supply his customers with choice Meats.

nov 26 G. W. DUTTON.

G. W. GOODALL,

### Plumber and Gas and Steam Fitter,

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ALL orders executed at the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms. Personal attention given to every department of the business.

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C. S. FOWLER & CO.

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BEGS leave to inform the public of Washington that she has opened a PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, No. 18 Centre Market Space, Penn. avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, where she is prepared to take Pictures of all sizes and styles; Photographs and Spherotypes, with neatness and dispatch; also, Copies from Daguerotypes and Pictures of all kinds, either in clear or gloomy weather.

My rooms are conveniently situated—but one short flight of stairs to sitting-room—so that aged or debilitated persons may sit for Pictures with but little inconvenience. Photographs can be forwarded to any part of the country by mail. I guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

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### COACH AND CABINET HARDWARE,

BRASS, IRON, STEEL, &c.

Sign of the Arm and Hammer.

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Meets at the Wigwam, corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, every Thursday evening.

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Meets at Gerhard's Germania, every Tuesday night, at eight o'clock.

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Meets at Island Hall, (third story), corner of Virginia avenue and Sixth street, every Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

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## Organization of the Departments.

### STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of our foreign relations with all the Powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass), one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton), one Chief Clerk, one Secretary of Legation, twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Librarian.

**Diplomatic Branch.**—This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the Department and other diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of foreign Powers accredited to this Government. In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the Department, and communications to commissioners under treaties, boundaries, &c., prepared, copied, and recorded; and all of like character received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or index.

**Consular Branch.**—This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the Department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. In it instructions to consuls, and answers to their dispatches and to letters sent from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded.

**The Disbursing Agent.**—He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the Department is charged.

**The Translator.**—His duties are to furnish such translations as the Department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

**Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.**—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

**Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.**—He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the Department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which are called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the Department; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

**Clerk of Territorial Business.**—The Seal of the Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the Department, and prepares and attests certificates to papers sent to the Department, and has charge of the Territorial business; immigration and registered seamen; records all letters from the Department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

**Clerk of Pardons and Passports.**—He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records passports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

**Superintendent of Statistics.**—He superintends the preparation of the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCalum, Esq., Assistant. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the Government, as called for by the President, by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.
  2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.
  3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.
  4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the Government.
  5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Government is concerned.
  6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the Departments, when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.
- To these ordinary heads of the business of the office added at the present time the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississippi. Its clerical force consists of one Chief Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.), two Disbursing Clerks, and ten other regular Clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service:

- 1st. **The Public Lands.**—The chief of this Bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles therefor, whether derived from confirmations of grants made by former Governments, by sales, donations, or grants for schools, military bounties, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Virginia military bounty land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office, also, has charge of the claims of the Government, and the Commissioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also acts as Commissioner ad interim, Principal Clerk of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assistant Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various grades.

2d. **Pensions.**—The present head of this Bureau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various acts of Congress passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for the military or naval services in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John Robb, Esq.), and a permanent corps, consisting of some seventy other Clerks.

3d. **Indians.**—Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided with a Chief Clerk, and about fifteen other subordinate Clerks.

4th. **Patent Office.**—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this Bureau is committed the execution and performance of all "acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements;" the collection of statistics relating to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a Chief Clerk—who is by law the acting Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner—twelve principal and twelve assistant Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate permanent Clerks, besides a considerable number of temporary employees. Samuel T. Slinger, Esq., Chief Clerk.

An act passed at the last session of Congress provided that all books, maps, charts, and other publications, heretofore deposited in the Department of State, according to the laws regulating copyrights, should be removed to the Department of the Interior, which is charged with all the duties connected with matters pertaining to copyright; which duties have been assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Of-

fice, as belonging most appropriately to this branch of the service.

Beside these four principal branches of this new Executive Department, the organic act of 1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the United States Marshals and Attorneys, and the Clerks of the United States Courts, the management of the lead and other mines of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospital for the insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this Department; in addition to which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific coast.

Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for keeping and distributing all public documents, all the books, documents, &c., printed or purchased by the Government," the Annals of Congress, American State Papers, American Archives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are transferred to this Department from the State Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere; also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty-fifth Congress. These valuable works are distributed to those who are by law entitled to receive them, and to such "colleges, public libraries, academies, literary and scientific institutions, boards of trade, or public associations," as shall be designated by the members of Congress.

The Department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present, the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the Department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be required at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comptrollers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

**Secretary's Office.**—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one Engineer in charge; one Architect, and three Draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, and of the execution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

**First Comptroller's Office.**—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

**Second Comptroller's Office.**—J. M. Cutts, Esq., Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

**Office of Commissioner of Customs.**—Samuel Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs, revenue, and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

**First Auditor's Office.**—Thomas L. Smith, Esq., First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue, disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list, and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

**Second Auditor's Office.**—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as the accounts of the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

**Third Auditor's Office.**—Robert J. Atkinson, Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for arrears and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

**Fourth Auditor's Office.**—A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

**Fifth Auditor's Office.**—Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

**Sixth Auditor's Office.**—Dr. Thomas M. Tate, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the Post Office Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts, of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

**Treasurer's Office.**—Samuel Cassey, Esq., Treasurer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

**Register's Office.**—Finley Bigger, Esq., Register, and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and accounts of the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States, and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and

vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe keeping.

**Solicitor's Office.**—Hon. Junius Hillier, Solicitor, and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, (except those arising in the Post Office Department), and in the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (except those assigned in payment of debts due the Post Office Department), and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

**Light-House Board.**—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, ex-officio President; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States Navy, Chairman; Commander E. G. Tilton, United States Navy; Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army; Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Raphael Semmes, United States Navy; and Captain W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, members, the last two being also Secretaries; and five Clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys, contracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of the establishment.

**United States Coast Survey.**—Professor A. D. Bache, LL.D., Superintendent, and Superintendent of Weights and Measures. Commanding Lieut. William R. Palmer, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, is in charge of the Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United States Army, Assistant.

Assistant W. P. Trowbridge, computer of longitudes.

Assistant Chas. A. Schett, in charge of computing division.

Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal division.

Lieut. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, in charge of drawing division.

Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of engraving division.

Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in charge of miscellaneous divisions.

Samuel Hein, Disbursing Agent.

George Mathiot, Electrotypist.

Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

**Appointment Office.**—Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of site, and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superintendence of the several establishments established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

**Contract Office.**—William H. Dundas, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-six Clerks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and of the subsequent execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of Mail Messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract Office, as a necessary authority for the proper credits to the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the